

FRE

or three pipes to all those of a church-organ, or to all the strings and frets of a lute. *Grew's Cosmolog. Sac. b. i.*

4. Work rising in protuberances.

The frets of houses, and all equal figures, please; whereas unequal figures are but deformities. *Bacon's Natural History.*

We take delight in a prospect well laid out, and diversified with fields and meadows, woods and rivers, in the curious fret works of rocks and grottos. *Spectator, N° 414.*

5. Agitation of the mind; commotion of the temper; passion.

Calmness is great advantage: he that lets

Another chafe, may warm him at his fire,

Mark all his wand'rings, and enjoy his frets, *Horbert.*

As cunning fencers suffer heat to tire.

The incredulous Pheac, having yet

Drank but one round, reply'd in tober f. et. *Tate's Juven.*

You, too weak the slightest loss to bear,

Are on the fret of passion, boil and rage. *Cresch's Juven.*

Yet then did Dennis rave in furious fret;

I never answer'd, I was not in debt. *Pope, Epistle ii.*

To FRET, *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To rub against any thing; to agitate violently.

You may as well forbid the mountain pines

To wag their high tops, and to make a noise

When they are fretted with the gusts of heav'n. *Shakespeare.*

2. To wear away by rubbing.

Drop them still upon one place,

'Till they have fretted us a pair of graves

Within the earth. *Shakespeare's Richard II.*

In the banks of rivers, with the waining of the water,

there were divers times fretted out big pieces of gold. *Abbot.*

Before I ground the object metal on the pitch, I always

ground the putty on it with the concave copper, 'till it had

done making a noise; because, if the particles of the putty

were not made to flick fast in the pitch, they would, by roll-

ing up and down, grate and fret the object metal, and fill it

full of little holes. *Newton's Opt.*

3. To hurt by attrition.

The better part with Mary and with Ruth

Chosen thou hast; and they that over-ween,

And at thy growing virtues fret their spleen,

No anger find in thee, but pity and ruth. *Milton.*

4. To corrode; to eat away.

It is fret inward, whether it be bare within or without.

Lev. xiii. 55.

The painful husband, plowing up his ground,

Shall find all fret with rust, both pikes and shields,

And empty helms under his harrow found. *Hakewill.*

5. To form into raised work.

Nor did there want

Cornice or freeze, with bossy sculptures grav'n;

The roof was fretted gold. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. i.*

6. To variegate; to diversify.

Yon grey lines,

That fret the clouds, are messengers of day. *Shak. Jul. Cæs.*

7. To make angry; to vex.

Antony

Is valiant and dejected; and, by starts,

His fretted fortunes give him hope and fear

Of what he has and has not. *Shak. Ant. and Cleopatra.*

Because thou hast fretted me in all these things, behold I

will recompense thy way upon thine head. *Ezek. xvi. 43.*

Such an expectation, cries one, will never come to pass:

therefore I'll even give it up, and go and fret myself. *Collier.*

Injuries from friends fret and gall more, and the memory of

them is not so easily obliterated. *Arbutnot. Hist. of John Bull.*

To FRET, *v. n.*

1. To be in commotion; to be agitated.

No benefits whatsoever shall ever alter or alloy that diabo-

lical rancour, that frets and ferments in some hellish breasts,

but that upon all occasions it will foam out at its foul mouth

in slander and invective. *South's Sermons.*

Th' adjoining brook, that purls along

The vocal grove, now fretting o'er a rock,

Now scarcely moving through a reedy pool. *Thomf. Summ.*

2. To be worn away; to be corroded.

Take a piece of gloves leather that is very thin, and put

your gold therein, binding it close, and then hang it up: the

sal armoniack will fret away, and the gold remain behind.

Pencham on Drawing.

3. To make way by attrition.

These do but indeed scrape off the extuberances, or fret

into the wood, and therefore they are very seldom used to

soft wood.

It is inflamed and swelled very much; many wheals arose,

and fretted one into another with great excoriation. *Wiseinan.*

4. To be angry; to be peevish; to vex himself.

They trouble themselves with fretting at the ignorance of

such as withstand them in their opinion. *Hooker, b. v. f. 22.*

We are in a fretting mind at the church of Rome, and with

angry disposition enter into cogitation. *Hooker.*

Helpless, what may it boot

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To fret for anger, or for grief to moan. *Fairy Queen.*

Their wounded steeds

Fret fetlock deep in gore, and with wild rage

Yerk out their armed heels at their dead matters. *Sh. H. V.*

Be lion-mettled, proud, and take no care

Who chafes, who frets, or where conspirers are. *Sh. Macb.*

His heart fretted against the Lord. *Prov. xix. 3.*

Hudibras fretting

Conquest should be so long a getting.

Drew up his force. *Hudibras, b. i. cant. 2.*

He swells with wrath, he makes outrageous moan,

He frets, he fumes, he stares, he stamps the ground. *Dryd.*

How should I fret to mangle ev'ry line,

In reverence to the fins of thirty-nine. *Pope.*

FRETFUL, *adj.* [from fret.] Angry; peevish; in a state of

vexation.

Thy knotty and combined locks to part,

And each particular hair to stand on end,

Like quills upon the fretful porcupine. *Shakespeare, Hamlet.*

Where's the king?

—Contending with the fretful elements;

Bids the wind blow the earth into the sea. *Shaksp. K. Lear.*

They are extremely fretful and peevish, never well at rest;

but always calling for this or that, or changing their posture

of lying or sitting. *Harvey on Consumption.*

Are you positive and fretful?

Headless, ignorant, forgetful? *Swift.*

FRETFULLY, *adv.* [from fretful.] Peevishly.

FRETFULNESS, *n. f.* [from fretful.] Passion; peevishness.

FRETTRY, *adj.* [from fret.] Adorned with raised work.

FRIABILITY, *n. f.* [from friable.] Capacity of being reduced

to powder.

Hardness, friability, and power to draw iron, are qualities

to be found in a loadstone. *Lavie.*

FRIABLE, *adj.* [friable, French; friabilis, Latin.] Easily

crumbled; easily reduced to powder.

A spongy excrecence growth upon the roots of the lafer-

tree, and sometimes on cedar, very white, light, and friable,

which we call agarick. *Bacon's Natural History.*

The liver, of all the viscera, is the most friable, and easily

crumbled or dissolved. *Arbutnot on Diet.*

FRIAR, *n. f.* [A corruption of *frater*, French.] A religious;

a brother of some regular order.

Holy Franciscan friar! brother! ho! *Sh. Rom. and Jul.*

All the priests and friars in my realm,

Shall in procession sing her endless praise. *Shaksp. H. VI.*

He says he's but a friar, but he's big enough to be a pope.

Dryden's Spanish Fryar.

Many jesuits and friars went about, in the disguise of Pre-

biterian and Independent ministers, to preach up rebel-

lion. *Swift.*

A friar would needs shew his talent in Latin. *Swift.*

FRIARLIKE, *adj.* [from friar.] Monastic; unskilled in

the world.

Their friarlike general would the next day make one holy-

day in the Christian calendars, in remembrance of thirty thou-

sand Hungarian martyrs slain of the Turks. *Kneller's History.*

FRIARLY, *adv.* [friar and like.] Like a friar, or man un-

taught in life.

Seek not proud riches, but such as thou may'st get justly,

use soberly, distribute cheerfully, and leave contentedly; yet

have no abstract nor friarly contempt of them. *Bacon's Essays.*

FRIARSCOWL, *n. f.* [friar and cowl.] A plant.

It agrees with the dragon and arum, from both which it

differs only in having a flower resembling a cowl.

FRIARY, *n. f.* [from friar.] A monastery or convent of

friars.

FRIARY, *adj.* Like a friar.

Francis Cornfield did scratch his elbow when he had sweet-

ly invented to signify his name, St. Francis, with a friary cowl

in a cornfield. *Camden's Remains.*

To FRIABLE, *v. n.* To trifle.

Though cheats, yet more intelligible

Than those that with the stars do fribble. *Hudibras, p. ii.*

FRIABLE, *n. f.* [from the verb.] A trifle.

A fribbler is one who professes rapture for the woman, and

dreads her consent. *Spectator, N° 288.*

FRICASSE, *n. f.* [French.] A dish made by cutting

chickens or other small things in pieces, and dressing them

with strong sauce.

Oh, how would Homer praise their dancing dogs,

Their stinking cheese, and fricacy of frogs!

He'd raise no tables, sing no fragrant lyes,

Of boys with cuttard choak'd at Newberry. *King.*

FRICTION, *n. f.* [fricatio, Latin.] The act of rubbing one

thing against another.

Gentle friction draweth forth the nourishment, by making

the parts a little hungry, and heating them: this friction I wish

to be done in the morning. *Bacon's Natural History.*

Refinuous or uncious bodies, and such as will flame, attract

vigorously, and most thereof without friction, as good hard

wax,

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wax, which will convert the needle almost as actively as the

loadstone. *Brown's Vulgar Errors, b. ii. c. 4.*

FRICTION, *n. f.* [frictio, Fr. frictio, from frico, Latin.]

1. The act of rubbing two bodies together.

Do not all bodies which abound with terrestrial parts, and

especially with sulphureous ones, emit light as often as those

parts are sufficiently agitated, whether the agitation be made

by heat, friction, percussion, putrefaction, or by any vital

motion? *Newton's Opt.*

2. The resistance in machines caused by the motion of one body

upon another.

Medical rubbing with the fleshbrush or cloaths.

Frictions make the parts more fleshy and full, as we see

both in men and in the currying of horses; for that they draw

a greater quantity of spirits to the parts. *Bacon.*

FRI'DAY, *n. f.* [frige dag, Saxon.] The sixth day of the

week, so named of Freya, a Saxon deity.

An' she were not kin to me, she would be as fair on Friday

as Helen is on Sunday. *Shakespeare's Troilus and Cressida.*

For Venus, like her day, will change her cheer,

And seldom shall we see a Friday clear. *Dryden.*

FRIEND, *n. f.* [friend, Dutch; friend, Saxon.] This word,

with its derivatives, is pronounced *friend*, *friendly*: the *f* totally

neglected.

1. One joined to another in mutual benevolence and intima-

cy: opposed to foe or enemy.

Friends of my soul, you twain

Rule in this realm, and the god's state sustain. *Shaksp.*

Some man is a friend for his own occasion, and will not

abide in the day of thy trouble. *Eccly. vi. 8.*

God's benison go with you, and with those

That would make good of bad, and friends of foes. *Shaksp.*

Wonder not to see this foul extend

The bounds, and seek some other self, a friend. *Dryden.*

2. One without hostile intentions.

Who comes to fast in silence of the night?

—A friend. *Shaksp. Merchant of Venice.*

—What friend? your name? *Shaksp. Merchant of Venice.*

3. One reconciled to another: this is put by the custom of the

language somewhat irregularly in the plural number.

He's friends with Caesar.

In state of health thou say'st, and thou say'st free.

My son came then into my mind; and yet my mind

Was then scarce friends with him. *Shak. King Lear.*

4. An attendant, or companion.

The king ordains their entrance, and ascends

His regal seat, surrounded by his friends. *Dryden's En.*

5. Favourer; one propitious.

Aurora riding upon Pegafus, sheweth her swiftness, and how

she is a friend to poetry and all ingenious inventions. *Peacham.*

6. A familiar compellation.

Friend, how comest thou in hither?

What supports me, do'st thou ask?

The confidence, friend, I have lost mine eyes o'erly'd

In liberty's defence. *Milton.*

To FRIEND, *v. a.* [from the noun.] To favour; to befriend;

to countenance; to support.

I know that we shall have him well to friend. *Shaksp.*

When vice makes mercy, mercy's to extended,

That for the fault's love, is th' offender friended. *Shaksp.*

FRIENDLESS, *adj.* [from friend.]

1. Wanting friends; wanting support; without countenance;